

Under the caption "Of Booker T. Washington and Others" he gradually delineates the origin and evolution of negro leadership and the conditions incident to each cycle of change and progress. His attitude toward Mr. Washington is one dictated by radical difference of opinion. While tolerant of Mr. Washington's views and deeply grateful for his assistance in the efforts for racial uplift, he does not fail to emphasize the possible interpretation that Mr. Washington, by his silence in regard to the political activity of the negro, lends influence and confirmation to the advocates of negro disfranchisement.

The chapters "Of the Faith of Our Fathers" and "The Sorrow Songs" give a vivid picture of the credulity of the negro and the power of his soul to express in plaintive melody his soul-sorrows and strivings.

As a practical solution of the color-line problem, which is assuredly assuming national importance, Professor DuBois's book cannot be said to do more than offer the rich hints from a vast store of sympathy and knowledge. Yet it is, indeed, the best statement of the factors that greatly complicated the negro's life and destiny in America and which tend largely to segregate him as a "group within a group." The author feels intensely and expresses beautifully the soul-sighs and the spirit of unhelpfulness, which are the heir-looms of slavery and oppression, of those "who dwell within the Veil," shut out from the greater and freer life by ignorance, oppression, ostracism, and infant strength of purpose and ambition. Although conscious of the fact that the negro is hardly self-effectual and that the future's sky is over-dark, he has shown a depth of sympathetic investigation and a seriousness of purposeful expression which everywhere strive with the reader and influence him to the thought that now we are coming to a systematic discussion and an intelligent striving from which shall ultimately be born that time, long written of and striven for, when all men shall enjoy the inalienable rights of "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."

THEOPHILUS BOLDEN STEWARD.

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*L'origine degli Indo-Europei.* By E. DE MICHELIS. Torino : Fratelli Bocca, 1903. Pp. viii+699. Lire 15.

THIS bulky volume is No. 12 in the *Biblioteca di Scienze Moderne*, which includes, among works of native authors, Italian translations of

Nietzsche's *Beyond Good and Evil* and *Thus Spake Zarathustra*, and Spencer's *First Principles* and *Facts and Comments*, the latter being No. 13 and the last volume issued.

The present volume presents the results of the various researches in Indo-European ethnology, especially those of recent years, which have revolutionized the opinions of scholars in regard to the Aryan question, and advances a tentative theory in regard to the origin and diffusion of the Indo-Europeans and the Indo-European culture. After setting forth the data of the problem and its traditional solution, the writer discusses the inductions of philology concerning the proto-Aryan epoch, and then passes to a consideration of the results of anthropological investigation concerning the primitive inhabitants of Europe. He stands with the anthropologists rather than with the philologists, holding, with Broca Topinard and others, that a primitive unity of speech does not imply a primitive unity of race. The genesis of the Aryan language and culture, he says, is something quite different from the genesis of the anthropological type or types which constituted the people who spoke that language and possessed the Aryan culture. Finding a brachycephalic type present and preponderant in all the primary and secondary centers of Indo-European ethnology, he concludes that such a type was the principal, if not the only, propagator of Aryanism. In this he is partially in accord with Sergi, whose recent contributions to the Aryan controversy have attracted wide attention, but unlike Sergi he rejects *in toto* the whole Asiatic hypothesis. The brachycephalic type from which sprang the Aryan culture has been recognized with certainty in France, Belgium, Switzerland, in the Balkan regions and the countries of the Danube, and existed there long before the formation of the proto-Aryan people. The ancient home of our ancestors, then, according to this writer, is not in Bactria, as Professor Max Müller and others long maintained, or in Scandinavia, as Penka contended, or in the Rokitno swamp, as suggested by Pösche, but in Central Europe, which Cuno, as long ago as 1871, declared to be the cradle of the human race. The *Urheimat*, says our author, must have been between the Danube and the Volga, that is, in the eastern part of the middle zone of Europe. "The most probable conclusion," he says, "is that the evolution of the proto-Aryan language took place at some point in the median zone of the European continent, in a group of tribes, in which the brachycephalic element was certainly represented, and in which just as certainly were more or less of other elements of European ethnology, each of which brought its own con-

tribution now impossible to distinguish in the unity of the final resultant" (p. 691).

Any new theory of Indo-European origins must, of course, contend with the various hypotheses that have been hitherto advanced. It is not surprising, therefore, that a large part of the present work consists in a critical exposition of these hypotheses and a demonstration of their inadequacy. The conclusions of the author are set forth with becoming modesty, and he closes his work with a recognition of its relative value, and the assurance that he stands ready to change his opinions with the discovery of new facts showing his present position untenable.

IRA W. HOWERTH.

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*La recherche de la paternité.* Par ABEL PONZAL. Préface par M. Bérenger, Sénateur, Membre de l'Institut. Paris: V. Giard et E. Brière, 1902. Pp. 579.

THE title page declares that this book is a study in sociology and comparative legislation. The argument is sociological; the conclusion is framed in the form of a projected amendment to civil, penal, and administrative law. The volume is a practical proof that neither the science of economics nor of jurisprudence is adequate for the treatment of problems of this class, because every interest of society is affected and many agencies are required to co-operate in providing a remedy. The first part is historical, traces the development of the French law from early times down to the present, and gives a comparative view of legislation in other modern countries. The second part criticises the general principles of that part of the code known as Article 340; answers objections; discusses modes of proof, seduction as a crime, and necessity of penal repression.

By an elaborate presentation of statistics the author fortifies his argument by showing how the French law affects birth-rate, mortality of illegitimate infants, marriage, and juvenile crime.

Then he discusses reform measures proposed and offers his own solution. A full bibliography adds to the value of the volume. There is every evidence of conscientious study of facts and of a high moral purpose.

CHARLES RICHMOND HENDERSON.